Form No. VI

ಸರ್ವೆನಂಬರವಾರ ಹಿಸ್ಸಾಫೀ ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್

ಗ್ರಾಮ ..... ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ..... ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್

ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂಬರು	ಹಿಸ್ಸೆ ನಂಬರು	ಒಂದೇ ಇನಂನ ಒಂದೇ ನಂಬರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಬೇರೆ ಹಿಸ್ಸೆಗಳಿಗೆ ದಾಖಲೆ	ಹಿಸ್ಸಾದಾರ ಅಥವ ಹಕ್ಕುದಾರನ ಹೆಸರು	ರಿಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಆಫ್ ರೈಟ್ಸ್ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ರತಕ್ಕ ನಂಬರು	ಬರಜೇಕಾದ ಫೀ			ಷರಾ (ಸ್ಪೆಷರ್ ಫೀ ವಗ್ಗೈರೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ರೂಲು 35 (ಬಿ) ವಗ್ಗೈರೆ ಮೇರೆ)
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No. G. 7654—*P. H.* 10-35-17, *dated Bangalore, the* 29*th*—31*st March* 1937.

Under Section 1(2) of the Mysore Prevention of Adulteration Regulation, IX of 1921, as amended by Regulations IV of 1929 and IV of 1930, Government are pleased to extend the provisions of the said Regulations to the Seringapatam Town in respect of milk (cow's and buffalo's), butter and ghee.

No. G. 7657—*P. H.* 10-35-18, *dated Bangalore, the* 29*th*—31*st March* 1937.

Under Section 20 of the Mysore Prevention of Adulteration Regulation, IX of 1921, as amended by Regulations IV of 1929 and IV of 1930, Government propose to make the rules issued in Notification No. G. 2463—San. 61-30-7, dated 22nd September 1931 (annexed hereto) applicable to the Seringapatam Town Municipality. Any objections to this proposal, if made in writing and received on or before 25th April 1937, will be duly considered.

By Order,

V. VEDAVYASACHARYA,

Secretary to Government, General Department.

Rules under the Mysore Prevention of Adulteration Regulation.

1. In these rules, "Regulation" means the Mysore Prevention of Adulteration Regulation, IX, of 1921.

"Section" means Section of the above Regulation.

Section 3.—

2. The Officer to whom the local executive officer may delegate his powers shall be of the rank of a Health Officer or shall hold the diploma of Public Health. No legal proceedings under the Regulation shall be instituted without the permission in writing of the President or the Commissioner as the case may be.

Section 20 (*b*).—

3. The area within which the local executive officer of a Municipal Council shall exercise powers shall be the Municipal limits of the place.

Section 20 (*c*).—

4. *Cleanliness of Vessels.*—All vessels, receptacles or utensils used for manufacturing or preparing food or containing any food intended for sale shall be cleansed with clean boiling water before and after use and shall be kept in a constant state of cleanliness. In case of food likely to be acted upon by the metal of the vessels, receptacles or utensils in which the food is manufactured, prepared or contained for purposes of sale, precautions shall be taken to prevent such metallic contamination.

Section 20 (*d*).—

5. *How notice of admixture, addition or deficiency shall be given.*—If the vendor of any article intended for food knows that it is admixed with any foreign substance whatsoever or that any component part has been abstracted therefrom, he shall give due notice of such admixture or abstraction by means of distinct and clear labels in Kannada or in any other language likely to be read and understood by the people, affixed conspicuously on each package or receptacle containing the article. Unless the vendor of any food containing an admixture, addition or deficiency, knows of his own knowledge, that the purchaser is able to read and understand the label, he shall give the purchaser the information contained in the label by word of mouth at the time of purchase.

Section 20 (*e*).—

6. The standards of purity prescribed for milk, cream, butter and ghee are follows :—

Milk.—

Cow's milk.—(1) Where a sample of cows's milk (not being sold as skimmed or separated milk) contains less than three per cent of milk fat, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the milk is not genuine, by reason of the abstraction therefrom of milk fat or the addition thereto of water.

(2) When a sample of cow's milk or any skimmed or separated cow's milk contains less than 8·5 per cent of milk solids other than milk fat, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be

proved, that the milk is not genuine by reason of the addition thereto of water.

(3) When a sample of cow's milk whether sold as cow's milk or as skimmed or separated cow's milk contains less than 0·5 per cent of nitrogen, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the milk is not genuine by reason of the addition thereto of water.

Buffalo milk.—(4) Where a sample of buffalo milk (not being sold as skimmed or separated milk), contains less than 4·5 per cent of milk fat, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the milk is not genuine by reason of the abstraction therefrom of milk fat or the addition thereto of water.

(5) Where a sample of buffalo milk, whether sold as buffalo milk, or as skimmed or separated buffalo milk, contains less than nine per cent of milk solids other than milk fat, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the sample is not genuine by reason of the addition thereto of water.

(6) Where a sample of buffalo milk, whether sold as buffalo milk or as skimmed or separated buffalo milk, contains less than 0·53 per cent of nitrogen, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation until the contrary be proved, that the sample is not genuine, by reason of the addition thereto of water.

N. B.—The minimum limits for nitrogen prescribed above under (3) and (6) are intended to be used in those cases in which a sample of milk when it is analysed, is so far decomposed that an estimation of the proportion of milk solids other than milk fat in the sample before decomposition will be unreliable, the proportion of nitrogen not being appreciably affected by decomposition.

Unspecified milk.—(7) Where a sample of milk, separated milk or skimmed milk is sold or offered for sale or hawked about, without any indication as to whether it is derived from the cow or the buffalo and by comparison with the minimum limits given for the cow's milk in the above, it appears to be adulterated, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be proved that the sample is not genuine for the reason given in the above rule or rules which are applicable.

Maximum limit for dirt in milk.—(8) Where a sample of milk, separated or skimmed milk, deposits on

standing for a period of 24 hours or less, an amount of visible sediment exceeding five parts per 100,000 (both milk and sediment being measured by volume), it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the sample is not genuine by reason of its containing an excessive amount of dirt.

Cream.—(9) Where a sample of cream contains less than 20 per cent of milk fat, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the sample is not genuine.

Butter.—(10) Where the proportion of water in a sample of butter exceeds 20 per cent it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the butter is not genuine by reason of the excessive amount of water therein.

Ghee.—(11) Where the proportion of water in a sample of ghee exceeds one per cent, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Regulation, until the contrary be proved, that the ghee is not genuine by reason of the excessive amount of water therein.

Section 20 (*f*).—

7. (1) No person shall add water or any dried or condensed milk or any fluid reconstituted therefrom or any skimmed milk or separated milk to milk intended for sale, and no person shall, by himself or by any servant or agent, sell or offer for sale or hawk about any milk to which any such addition has been made.

(2) No person shall abstract any ingredient from milk, without giving due notice of the same, in an unambiguous manner, of the fact of such abstraction therefrom, as prescribed in rules under Section 20 (*d*).

(3) No person either by himself or any servant or agent, shall sell or offer for sale or hawk about as milk, any liquid in the making of which dried milk or condensed milk has been used or to which water or other diluent or adulterant has been added or from which any ingredient has been abstracted, without due notice of the same to the purchaser as prescribed in rule under Section 20 (*d*).

Section 20 (*g*).—

8. Any receptacle containing dried, condensed, skimmed or separated milk shall be labelled with an adhesive label which shall contain the information and be of the size, indicated below. The information shall be in black

type, printed or written in the centre of the label, which shall be of white colour. Nothing else shall be printed or written on the label, except the name of the article. The label shall be clearly visible to the purchaser and shall measure at least 2″×4″ where only Kannada is used or at least 4″×4″ where more than one language is employed.

Section 20 (*h*).—

9. (1) Any person taking a sample of milk for the purposes of this Regulation may add a preservative for the purpose of retaining the sample in a condition convenient for analytical purposes.

(2) The preservative used shall be the liquid commonly known as "formalin" which is a liquid containing about 40 per cent of formaldehyde in aqueous solution.

(3) The amount of preservative added shall be approximately in proportion of one drop of formalin for every 2 oz. of the sample of milk.

(4) Each sample of milk to which formalin has been added by the person taking the sample shall bear a notification on the label to the effect that it has been "artificially preserved."

(5) For the purposes of this rule, milk includes skimmed and separated milk.

10. *Penalty for breach of rules.*—Every manufacturer or dealer or vendor who—(*a*) disobeys, fails to comply with or acts in contravention of the provisions made under Rule 4 herein, in respect of cleanliness of vessels, receptacles or utensils used for manufacturing, preparing or containing any food intended for sale, or (*b*) neglects to affix labels to notify in the manner prescribed, the fact of the admixture of foreign ingredients in the case of adulterated articles of food or abstraction of any component part therefrom of any article of food, or (*c*) fails to give the purchaser in cases mentioned in Rule 5 information contained in such labels by word of mouth at the time of purchase, or (*d*) manufacturer, deals in or sells milk, cream, butter or ghee below the standard prescribed in Rule 6 above shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be punished with a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 and with a fine which may extend to Rs. 50 for every subsequent offence.

No. D. 6469—C. S. 11-36-94, dated Bangalore, 31st March—1st April 1937.

The following amendment proposed to the rules issued under Section 44 of the Mysore Co-operative Societies Regulation of 1918, amended from time to time, is hereby published for general information. Any suggestions for additions, alterations or omissions by persons or bodies likely to be affected by this rule may be forwarded so as to reach the General Secretary to Government within two months from the date of publication of this notification in the *Mysore Gazette*, after which they will be taken into consideration.

Any suggestions received after the due date will not receive consideration.

Substitute the following for the third paragraph of Rule 18:—

The Bonus or Honorarium payable to Secretaries of Co-operative Societies shall not exceed 15 per cent of the net profits remaining after contribution to the Reserve Fund subject to a maximum of Rs. 300 per annum. In cases where the bonus calculated on the above basis falls below Rs. 30, the General Body may, subject to the approval of the Registrar, sanction a bonus not exceeding Rs. 30 whether or not such bonus exceeds 15 per cent of the net profits as hereinbefore mentioned. Where no clerical assistance is given to the Secretary, an additional 5 per cent may be allowed notwithstanding the fact that such addition may make the whole bonus exceed Rs. 300.

By Order,

V. VEDAVYASACHARYA,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.